

The Kushan Period And Its Place In The History Of The Peoples Of The Surkhan Oasis

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Annotation: This article analyzes the influence of the Hellenistic culture period can be felt even in the utensils and utensils made of pottery used for household and household needs and significant economic and cultural upsurge in Termez.

Keywords: Alexander the Great, Persian writings of Dorom Gishtasp, Diodotus, Euthydemus, Eucratius, and Heliocles, the Zang Canal, Xushe, Shuanmi, Guishuan, Haitu, Gaofu, Dalvarzintepa, Humy, Shuanmi, Heitun, and Gaofu dynasties, V.M. Masson, B.Ya. Staviskiy, L. I. Albaum, G. A. Puganchenkova, E.V. Rtveladze, B.A.Turgunov, T.V. Belyaevs researchers.

Introduction. The peoples of our country have gone through a great historical process even before the Kushan period. It is well known from historical sources that the Surkhan oasis was included in the state called Bactria in ancient times. The Surkhan oasis is known as Bactria in the 6th century BC in the ancient Persian writings of Dorom Gishtasp and in the works of Herodotus and other ancient Greek historians. Although, later, this historical land began to be called Tokharistan, in fact, the indigenous peoples of this country were Bactrian, and it would be more accurate to say that its real ancient name was Bactria.

It is known that in the VI-IV centuries BC, Bactria was part of the Achaemenid state of Iran with the right of 12 independent satraps.

The invasion of Bactria by Alexander the Great in 330-327 BC marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the peoples of the region. It is known that Bactria was a politically, economically and culturally developed country before the Macedonian conquest, and after Alexander's conquest, Greek art came along with economic development in Bactria. We know this through many archeological excavations in the oasis (ancient Termez, Ayritom, Kampirtepa, Zartepa and others).

However, A. Macedonian rule did not last long. After his death in June 323 BC, the great empire split into four parts and the Seleucid state, which included Bactria, emerged. During the reign of Alexander Salavka and his successors, the Surkhandarya oasis in the territory of Bactria underwent some development. Especially during the reign of the Seleucid ruler Antiochus I (280-261 BC) there was a significant economic and cultural upsurge in Termez.

In 250 BC, the Greco-Bactrian state, which included both Sogdiana and Margiana, was declared independent by Diodotus, and was ruled by Diodotus, Euthydemus, Eucratius, and Heliocles, who were absolute Greeks. During the reign of these rulers, Bactria pursued a policy of forced elinization (Greekization). This process also takes place in the territory of the Surkhandarya oasis.

For example, the Heliocle coin, minted in the 2nd century BC, is unique in that it is circulated under the name of the savage Heliocle. Because the coins made by local artisans differed sharply from the high-quality coins minted in Greece in terms of their production and composition.

The influence of the Hellenistic culture period can be felt even in the utensils and utensils made of pottery used for household and household needs. For example, in our country there are deep circular vessels for the products of the Greeks, erotic depictions of men and women with ceramic hooks tied under the net to catch fish, marble clowns with salt pots and many other items. as an example. However, it should be noted that one of the processes that has had the greatest impact on the economic and economic life of the oasis is primarily related to architectural and agricultural life. This is due to the fact that the locals widely used the Greek method of construction in the architecture of construction, and at the same time the construction of houses can be found in the example of Kampirtepa archeological monuments in Muzrabad district.

The widespread use of the awning style in the construction of housing by the local population is evident from the column foundations found. Or the fact that the Greeks brought water from Surkhandarya through the Zang Canal to Termez and its environs is indeed one of the most important economic events

in the life of the peoples of the oasis. Due to the culture of the Kushan period and its coverage in historical sources, we would like to briefly say that a new historical period began in the 1st century BC when the Greco-Bactrian state, which played an important role in the history of the peoples of our country, relinquished its place in history. In the middle of the 2nd century BC, an ethnic political association called "Yuechi" - a tribe called "Yueji" - entered the country from Chinese sources. Although much debate has been going on among scholars about the origin and language of the Yueji and the area in which they live, no decision has been reached that satisfies everyone. Researchers confirm that the Yuezhi are called "Massaget" and "Tokhar" ethnonyms, pointing out that they are the ancestors of the Turkic-speaking peoples. S.P. Tolstov and A. N. According to Bernstamp's scientific hypothesis, the Yueji, a descendant of the Massagets, first migrated east from the Central Asian region and later returned to their homeland as a result of Hun pressure. T. Annaev and Sh. Shaydullaev's opinion is as follows: "In 172-161 BC, the Yuezhi tribe, who lived in the northern regions of Central Asia, came across the Usun clan and were severely beaten by them. As a result of this collision, the yuechji (tokars) split into two groups. While one group of these tribes goes to East Turkestan, the second majority group goes to the south. This group is called Da-yuechji - the great hunter in Chinese sources. The Yuezhi, defeated by the Huns, marched south, capturing Dahya (Bactria) and setting up camp north of Guyshuy (Amudarya).

According to Chinese sources, the capital of the Yuezhi was north of the Amu Darya, in what is now Surkhandarya. The Yueji were divided into five chambers, each ruled by a separate Yabgu. In Chinese sources, the houses called Xushe, Shuanmi, Guishuan, Haitu, Gaofu formed a confederate state. At the beginning of the 1st century BC, the Yuezhi minted coins in imitation of the Greco-Bactrian kings. In particular, in the exhibition hall of the Kushan period of the regional archeological museum the treasure of Kushan secrets coins (500 pieces) K. The originals of the Kadfiz coins are preserved.

The analysis of the coins shows that the Yueji mints were located in the Termez region. In the 1st century BC, the Guyshuan-Kushan dynasty united the Yueji into a single state.

The first core of the Kushan state was laid by the lands of Bactria. The first capital of the Kushan state is the Dalvarzintepa monument located in the territory of Shurchi district.

The Kushan state was ruled by an absolute king, the governor of which was awarded the title of yabgu. The king's main support was a well-armed military army. The Kushan army consisted mainly of cavalry and infantry units, armed with swords, daggers, spears, and battle axes. In the Kushan state, the order of governing the state as a satrab was preserved. The Kushan kings relied on a large and powerful army to expand the borders of the country. As a result of the conquests, a large part of East Turkestan, North India and Central Asia was conquered by the Kushan state.

The Guishuans mentioned in Chinese historical sources established their rule in Bactria in the 1st century AD under the leadership of Kioszyuko, whose real name was Kudzula Kadfiz. Kudzula Kadfiz conquers all four tribes of the Humy, Shuanmi, Heitun, and Gaofu dynasties. Kudzula Kadfiz, who had consolidated power in Bactria, invaded the neighboring provinces of Sogdiana Marghyana, the northwestern part of India. He strengthened the Kushan empire. Vima Kadfiz, the son of Kudzula Kadfiz, pursued a domestic and foreign policy in which the policy of Kadfiz II was of paramount importance. The lower reaches of the Indus River in India even took possession of lands up to the Ganges River Valley.

The Kushan state was strengthened during the reign of Kanishka (78-123), ie at the end of the 1st century and the first quarter of the 2nd century. The Kushan rule was also recognized by the lands of North India and Kashgar-Khotan. Through Sogdiana, Fergana and East Turkestan were also recognized. During the reign of Kanishka, he subjugated the main territories of Turkestan and strengthened economic and cultural ties with Khorezm. The policy pursued by Kanishka was continued by Vaseshka, Khuvishka, Kanishka II, Vasudeva, Kanishka III, Vasudeva II, who tried to strengthen political power.

However, due to political disagreements, internal strife, and the intensification of the struggle for power, the Kushan kingdom gradually weakened. The system of political and administrative rule of the Kushan kingdom was built on the basis of adaptation to the system of traditional satrapies, and the satraps won his trust by the supreme ruler, apparently they were chosen from among the representatives of their diorama. At the same time, there were times when the position of satrap was found necessary for military leaders who were active in the military campaign. In general, the satrabs had to be from Bactria.

V.M. Masson, B.Ya. Staviskiy, L. I. Albaum, G. A. Puganchenkova, E.V. Rtveladze, B.A.Turgunov, T.V. Belyaev and Sh. R. The services of Pidaev and T. Annaev are incomparably great.

G. A. Pugachenkova claims that the Kushans' Gyushuan property was in the present-day Surkhandarya

region, and that their capital was in Dalvarzintepa.

The sources do not indicate the identity of the founder of the Kushan state. Based on this, scholars speculate that the unification began during the reign of Governor Geray. When the Kushan state, one of the four kingdoms of the ancient world, collapsed, Termez became a battleground for various political forces.

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